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ABSTRACT

This issue of the United States Military Academy Library Bulletin reviews the reported facts of Poe's biography from his enlistment at the age of 15 to the termination of his military sojourn. The 1831 and the 1966 Corps of Cadets' subscriptions for Poe's "Poems" are also discussed, and a long-term inaccuracy regarding the poet's West Point experience is corrected, using evidence from the USMA archival documents. (Author/JAB)

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EDGAR ALLAN POE
The Army Years

by

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FOREWORD

Students of nineteenth century American literature cannot help but be intrigued by the curious influences which seemed to have shaped Edgar Allan Poe's early life which included two interludes in the U. S. Army. The reasons which motivated Poe to enter the service in the first place were far from extraordinary: unrequited love and disagreements over money with his guardian. We remember that he departed Richmond in a huff for Boston in March of 1827 where, after publishing his first opus, *Tamerlane and Other Poems*, he enlisted in the Army.

Two years later he resigned pending an appointment to the Military Academy after having risen to the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major under the name of Edgar A. Perry. His service was most commendable.

Prior to entry at West Point his second volume of poems was published in Baltimore, *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems* which more firmly established his reputation. His cadetship from July 1830 until February 1831 was short, yet tumultuous. His emotional instability, coupled with deep personal problems, such as his constant need for funds and a lack of time to devote to poetry, more than his deficiency in military aptitude, cut short his cadetship. It is perhaps ironic that this period greatly contributed to Poe's poetic development which culminated in the publication of the second edition of his *Poems* in 1831 containing "To Helen", "Israfel", "The City in the Sea", "The Sleeper", "Lenore", and "The Valley of Unrest". It was a unique thrill for me to have been able to bid for a copy of this rare tome which is particularly precious to the institution of the Military

Academy because of its dedication to the U. S. Corps of Cadets. Even greater was the satisfaction of having the volume safely conveyed to our Library.

This *Library Bulletin* incisively probes into Poe's early life and also uncovers new insights into Poe the poet, writer, critic and soldier. It is hoped that this monograph will resolve many questions by cadets, faculty and outsiders.

West Point, New York
May, 1972

EGON WEISS
Librarian, USMA

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INTRODUCTION

Of all the poets and writers the United States has produced, Edgar Allan Poe has perhaps succeeded best in finding a permanent place both in the scholarly and in the popular literature and consciousness. Poe alone may be said to have assumed the status of "household word" regardless of the status of the household.

One who follows for a while the meandering stream of this poet's romantic life comes to recognize a dynamic blending of mystery, of fact, and of myth which has developed into a Poe mystique. Those cities and institutions with which Poe was associated during his forty-year travail are affected in some way or other by the magic of this phenomenon. Poe shrines, plaques, restorations, or museums may be seen at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Richmond. And the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, not unlike the University at Charlottesville, Virginia, has fallen somewhat under this special spell.

This issue of the *USMA Library Bulletin* has been prepared to review the reported facts of Poe's biography to the termination of his military sojourn, to discuss the 1831 and the 1966 Corps of Cadets' subscriptions for Poe's *Poems*, and, on the evidence of U. S. Military Academy archival documents, to correct a long-term inaccuracy concerning a detail regarding the poet's West Point experience.

The author wishes to express his thanks for the clerical support of Miss Margaret K. Root who typed the text.

I

REVIEW OF POE'S MILITARY SOJOURN

Edgar Poe's overt association with the military began in Richmond, Virginia, when, at the age of fifteen, he was selected lieutenant of a military unit called the Junior Volunteers. This company of young men, selected from the best families of that city, was designated to act as a guard of honor for General Lafayette when he visited Richmond on a tour of the United States. Of this incident, Thomas H. Ellis, business partner of John Allan, Poe's foster father, noted,

> ...never was I prouder of him (*Poe*) than when, dressed in the uniform of the 'Junior Morgan Riflemen'...he walked up and down in front of the marquee erected on the Capitol Square, under which the old general held a grand reception in October, 1824.[1]

A letter is preserved in the Archives of the Virginia State Library which requests permission for the Richmond Junior Volunteers to draw and retain arms from the state. The petition is directed to the Governor and is from John Lyle (Captain) and Edgar A. Poe (Lieutenant).[2] It is dated 17 November 1824, which

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[1] As quoted by Arthur H. Quinn in his *Edgar Allan Poe, A Critical Biography* (New York, Appleton-Century Crofts, 1941) p. 87. For a detailed description of Lafayette's visit to Richmond, see Mary Newton Standard's *Richmond, Its People and Its Story* (Philadelphia and London, Lippincott, 1923).

[2] Although the original letter is lost, a copy is reportedly on file in the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, volume X, page 518. Reprints may be seen in Hervey Allan's *Israfel* (New York, Doran, 1926) volume 1, p. 124 and in Quinn's *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 124.

would indicate that the company did not disband immediately after Lafayette's visit. That the cadet organization enjoyed a position of some local importance is of little doubt; that Poe remained in its ranks after Lafayette's visit is certain.

Although Poe was orphaned before his third birthday, he apparently grew up with a reliable but slim body of facts about his parents and grandparents. The young Rifleman was the second of three children[3] of David and Elizabeth Arnold Poe, Jr. and was the grandson of David Poe, Quartermaster General at Baltimore during the Revolutionary War.[4] The elder Poe, David, Sr., died in 1816 leaving a pensioned widow in Baltimore with whom Edgar temporarily resided from time to time. The poet's parents were itinerant actors. His father died in oblivion possibly in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1810. It was in 1811, at the time of the death of his mother, that Edgar was taken into the household of John Allan, an affluent merchant of Richmond.

James Monroe wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Sylvanus Thayer on 1 November 1826 seeking advice from the Superintendent of the West Point Academy regarding the organization of a curriculum and of an undergraduate system of discipline at the University of Virginia. The former President wrote:

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[3] Rosealie Poe (1810?-1874) was raised in the Richmond home of William MacKenzie after her mother died in 1811. William Henry (Leonard?) Poe (1807-1831) was raised in Baltimore by his paternal grandparents.

[4] When in 1824 Lafayette visited Baltimore on his tour of the United States, he visited the gravesite of David Poe, Sr., whom he had known and, according to Hervey Allan in his *Israfel* (New York, Doran, 1926) volume 1, page 123, exclaimed, *"Ici repose un coeur noble."*

> The great object is, to keep the institution in good order, the youth steadily to their studies, free from gambling, intemperance, and dissipation of every kind.... The idea in contemplation is, to appoint a military instructor whose duty it shall be to train young men, in every branch of the military exercises and in performing that duty, to afford a powerful aid to the faculty in maintaining their authority over the students, in every branch of the institution.[5]

About nine months earlier, on 14 February 1826, Edgar A. Poe entered the University, then in its second session and evidently in a state of rather loose organization. Poe excelled in his studies but fared poorly in handling himself in this new framework of freedom. Apparently, because of insufficient funds from his foster father, the young dandy resorted to gambling as a means of covering the debts he was accumulating in the course of university life. Far from providing the money he needed, the gambling compounded his financial difficulties. When Poe left Charlottesville he had a debt of about $2,500 according to the testimony of Thomas H. Ellis.[6] The rift between Poe and his foster father assumed major proportions at this time.

In March of 1827, his return to Charlottesville having been prevented by the parsimony or John Allan, Poe left Richmond. On 26 May 1827 he enlisted in the army at Boston, the city where he was born, under the

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5 Adams, Cindy, J. Thomas Russell, *et. al.*, eds. *The West Point Thayer Papers 1802-1872*. West Point, New York, Association of Graduates, 1965.

6 Quinn. *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 109.

assumed name of Edgar A. Perry.[7] The pseudonym may have been adopted in order to avoid the bearers of warrants for his Charlottesville indebtedness. Poe gave his occupation as that of a clerk and his age as twenty-two.[8] He was assigned to Battery H of the First Artillery at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

The details of Poe's life between the time he left Richmond and the time he enlisted, that is, the months of March, April, and May 1827, are unclear. The stories of Poe having traveled to Europe, particularly to Saint Petersburg and to Greece, are unverified.[9] The poet himself was responsible for the myth of his

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7 For the enlistment document and facsimiles of other Poe records in the National Archives War Department files, see the unpublished Duke University master's thesis by Melvin C. Helfers, dated 1949, a copy of which is in the USMA Library, *The Military Career of Edgar Allan Poe*.

8 Having been born in 1809, Poe was actually eighteen when he enlisted.

9 The U.S. Military Academy Library received in 1966 an unpublished article, purportedly translated from the Russian by one A(lexander M.) N(ikolaieff) of New York City, which claims to be the notes of a Russian infantry officer, one Dimitri Kostitsyn, reporting Poe's visit to St. Petersburg. Indeed the *Entsiklopedicheskii Slovar' Brokgauz-Efron* (Saint Petersburg, 1898) vol. 24a, p. 830-31, contains a reference to the poet's visit to Old Russia. This entry was written by Z(inaida) V(engerova) whose apparent source was an article by Lopushinskii in *Russkoe Slovo*, no. 11, 1861; unfortunately Lopushinskii gave no indication of his source of information. Because of the opinion expressed by Poe's major biographers--and their convincing argument that there was not time for the poet to have made the voyage --this writer discounts the credibility of the trip and feels the poet would have delighted in the knowledge that some 19th and 20th century writers, as well as the creditors in Charlottesville, believed his hoax.

trip to Old Russia, for he used Saint Petersburg in the dateline of letters written during this interval.[10] Nonetheless, it was during these months that Poe published, or rather, had printed, his first book: *Tamerlane and Other Poems* "by a Bostonian." This, the first quiet announcement to the world that a major poet was operative, was noticed without comment by the *United States Review and Literary Gazette* for August 1827 and by *The North American Review* for October 1827. The slim pamphlet, poorly printed, sold for twelve and one half cents; it is now one of the most sought after entries in the bibliography of American literature.

Battery H was ordered from Boston to Fort Moultry, Charlestown Harbor, South Carolina on the last day of October 1827. Poe sailed on the brigantine *Waltham* on 8 November and arrived at his duty station on the eighteenth.

The army in 1827 was not keyed to a wartime pitch. The years from 1815 to 1846 have been characterized as the "Thirty Years Peace" by Oliver L. Spaulding,[11] and, except for the Florida Seminole action, were relatively placid ones for the U. S. Army. The regimen of army life concentrated on the "drills and duties of a disciplinary nature," on personal neatness and cleanliness, and on housekeeping.[12] While life was ordered and rigorous, it was neither extremely harsh nor characterized by violent disruptions.

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10 Quinn. *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 118.

11 Spaulding, Oliver L. *United States Army in War and Peace*. (New York, Putnam, 1937)p. 8.

12 Helfers. *Military Career of Edgar Allan Poe* (Duke University, 1949) p. 8.

Poe had ample time to walk the beaches of Sullivan's Island, to examine the shells on the sand and the beetles on the trees, and to relax in the semitropical sun. His *Gold Bug*, *Balloon-Hoax*, *Oblong Box*, and *Conchologist's Guide* all trace their origins to this experience. In his *Gold Bug*, Poe described Sullivan's Island:

> This island is a very singular one. It consists of little else than the sea and sand, and is about twelve miles long.... No trees of any magnitude are to be seen. Near the western extremity, where Fort Moultrie stands, are where some miserable frame buildings, tenanted, during summer, by the fugitives from Charleston dust and fever...but the whole island, with the exception of this western point, is a line of hard, white beach on the seacoast, is covered with a dense undergrowth of the sweet myrtle so much prized by the horticulturists of England. The shrub here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms and almost inpenetrable coppice, burthening the air with its fragrance.[13]

The poet's promotions through the enlisted ranks must be viewed as little short of meteoric, for he rose from the rank of private to that of Regimental Sergeant Major in nineteen months.[14] His breeding and

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[13] Poe, Edgar Allan. *The Complete Tales and Poems*. With an introduction by Hervey Allen. (New York, Modern Library, 1938) p. 42.

[14] On 26 May 1827 Poe enlisted in the army and was sworn in as Private Edgar A. Perry; on 1 January 1829 he was promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major, the highest enlisted rank attainable in 1829.

gentility doubtless stood out in *bas-relief* against the ranks of the then typical enlisted man. Poe's appointment as company clerk, evidently an added duty, provided contact with the officers and probably obviated his participation in the more rigorous details and line duties.

Poe had decided by 1 December 1828 that he had gained all he could from the army and that he wished to withdraw from the service. On that date he wrote John Allan:

> I have been in the American army as long as suits my ends or my inclination, and it is now time that I should leave it--To this effect I made known my circumstances to Lieut Howard who promised me my discharge solely upon a re-conciliation with yourself.... The period of Enlistment is five years--the prime of my life would be wasted--I shall be driven to more decided measures if you refuse to assist me.[15]

Allan resisted the requests for a discharge until the possibility of a West Point cadetship was proposed. This first occurred in correspondence dated 4 February 1829:

> I wrote you some time ago from this place *(Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where Poe had been transferred on 11 December 1828)* but have as yet received no reply. Since that time I wrote to John McKenzie *(a Richmond acquaintance)* desiring him to see you personally & desire for me, of you, that you would interest yourself in procuring me a cadets' appointment at the Military Academy.[16]

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15 Ostram, John Ward, ed. *The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1948) vol. 1, p. 10.

16 Ostram. *The Letters*, vol. 1, p. 13.

It is probable that Poe had been turning the possibility over in his mind for some months, for in the letter dated 1 December 1828, he alludes to the difficulty in obtaining a commission unless one had "...received his education at West Point...."[17]

On 28 February 1829 Frances Allan died. It was she, childless, who had taken Edgar Poe into the household of John Allan. It was she who provided the young and adolescent Poe with love and protection and security. It was she who provided a nexus to the genteel life possible as a member of the Allan household, a way of life which Poe sought but never achieved as an adult.

Mrs Allan's death provided the occasion for a brief reconciliation between foster father and son, for Edgar was sent sufficient funds to travel to Richmond on furlough, albeit he arrived the day after her interment. Allan also furnished Poe with a suit of clothes and all the necessary accessories for a dapper young man of stature and status.

Convinced that a West Point warrant was the best way to provide a station for his ward, one which would relieve the Scotsman of Poe's support, permission and funds were granted for Poe to hire a substitute and resign from the army. Special Order No. 28, dated Head Quarters, Eastern Department, New York, April 4th 1829, read:

> Sergt. Major Edgar A. Perry of the 1st Regt. of Arty...will be discharged the service of the United States on... furnishing...an acceptable substitute without expense to the Government.[18]

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[17] Ostram. *The Letters*, vol. 1, p. 10.

[18] Helfers. *Military Career of Edgar Allan Poe* (Duke University, 1949) p. 31.

Before leaving Fortress Monroe, the post from which Poe was discharged, he obtained a series of letters of recommendation from his commanding officers for use in support of the West Point application. The endorsement by Brevet Captain H. W. Griswald, Adjutant of the 1st Artillery Regiment was typical:

> ...Edgar Poe was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 1st Arty: on the 1st of Jan'y, 1829, and up to this date, has been exemplary in his deportment, prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties--and is highly worthy of confidence.[19]

Poe took these credentials to Washington in early May 1829 and presented them to John Eaton, the Secretary of War. The poet resided in Baltimore while awaiting word of his appointment, engaging in a slowly disintegrating correspondence with John Allan, and arranging for the publication of his second book of poems, *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems*.[20] That Poe walked from Baltimore to Washington and back in July 1829 in order to inquire into the status of his appointment, indicates some resolve at that point to make a success of the West Point opportunity. The certificate of appointment arrived in March 1830 while Poe was in Richmond. He left that city before 21 May and, after stopping in Baltimore, proceeded directly to West Point.

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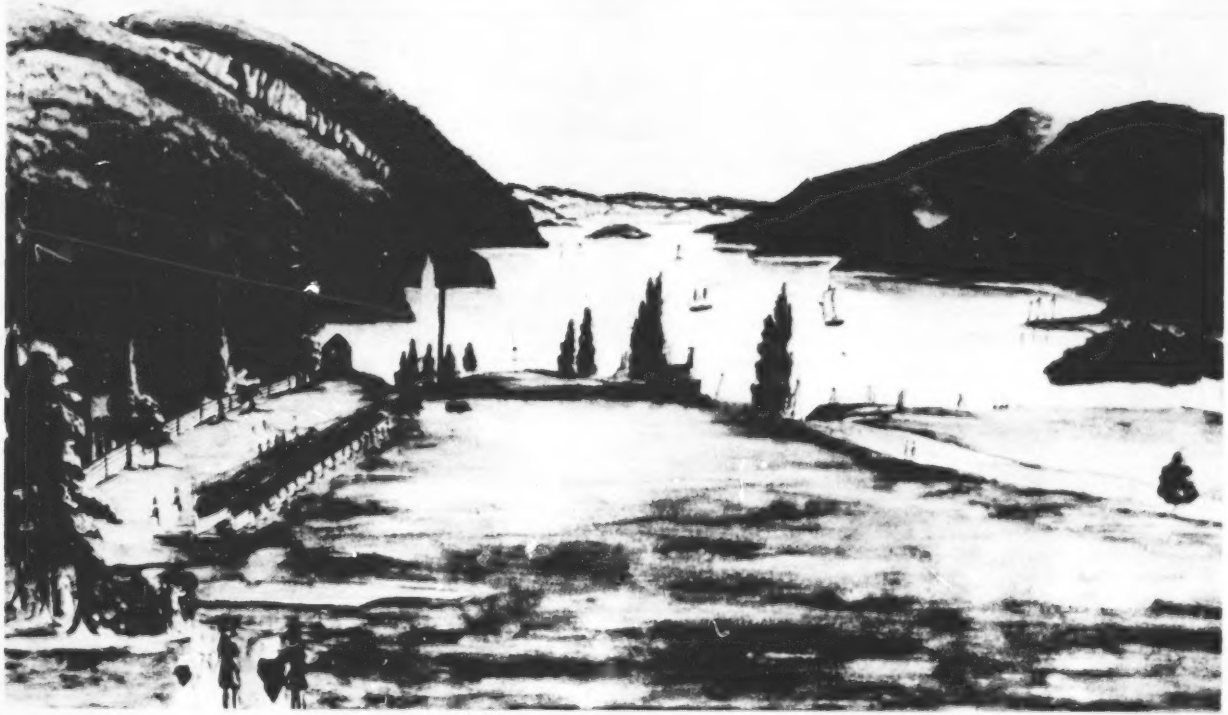
19 Quinn. *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 136. The Griswald endorsement is dated 20 April 1829.

20 Poe's second book of poems was published in December 1829 by Hatch and Dunning.



View of the West Point Military Academy, 1828. Watercolor by Emmeline Blood. Original in the collection of Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler, USA (Ret.)

One might suspect that the discipline required for success in the military or in the clerical life should find close kinship with that requisite for success in the arts. A basic difference between the two, however, beside the end in mind, service in one case and a product in the other, is that the military or clerical requirement of personal submission to an official system of hierarchical command is a regimen evolved and directed from outside the man. On the other hand, personal submission to that discipline so necessary for high artistic achievement is submission to a regimen which originates from inside, from within, the man. Inasmuch as the man exercises his free will of choice, for which he must accept the concommitant responsibility, both avenues to a productively disciplined life are entered into voluntarily. Poe was indeed his own man. He boldly made his choice regarding the army--and not in great haste.

Lieutenant Colonel Sylvanus Thayer,[21] the Father of the Military Academy, was Superintendent when Poe was sworn in with the Class of 1834. Captain Ethan Allen Hitchcock was Commandant of Cadets. Hitchcock was a well-read and sensitive man with whom Poe could have developed rapport.

The Post at West Point in the 1830's was far smaller than it is today. Only six buildings faced the parade grounds. The Cadet Corps numbered 232 in contrast to the 4032 on the roster in January 1971. In Poe's time the Commons met in two locations and was contracted out to the lowest bidder. Water was available by the bucketful. Barracks were heated by open fireplaces. Dinner was not infrequently supplemented by a purloined chicken roasted over the logs. Candles illuminated the sparsely furnished, three-man rooms.

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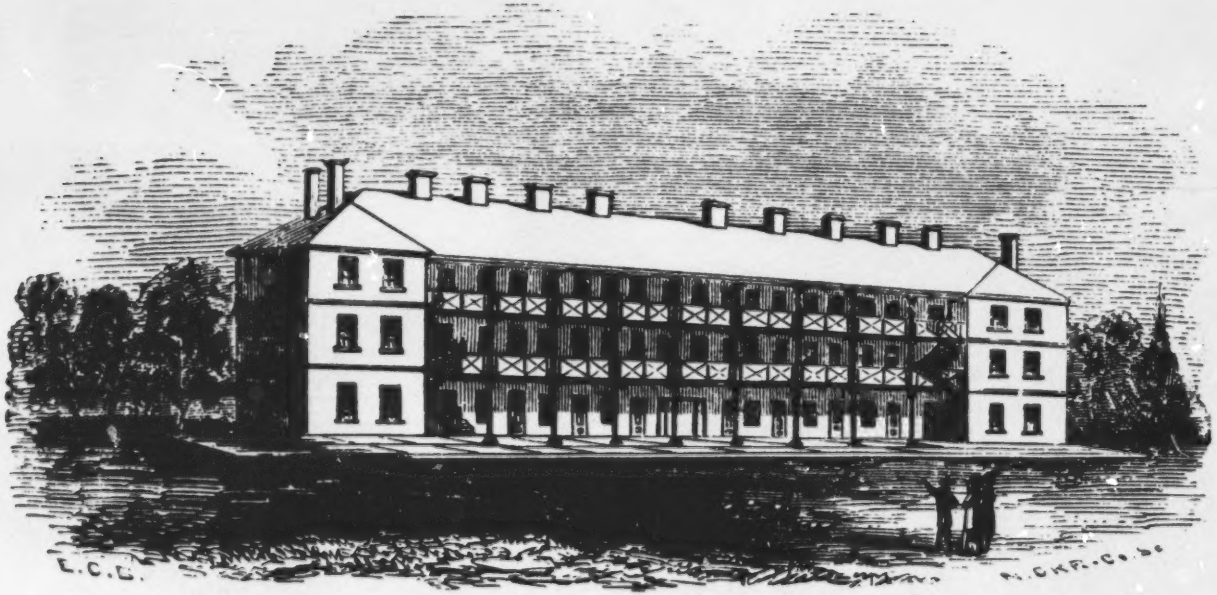
21 Thayer, USMA 1808, was elected to the NYU Hall of Fame for Great Americans in 1965 for his contribution to American education.



THE SOUTH BARRACKS. (Looking Southwest.)
Erected, in 1815; Demolished, in 1849.

South Barracks where Poe lived as a cadet from September 1830 to February 1831. From Edward C. Boynton's *History of West Point* (New York, Von Nostrand, 1863) p. 254.

Poe's age is recorded as nineteen years and five months when he enrolled;[22] the Virginia cadet was older than most of his classmates. His previous education at the University of Virginia gave him an edge over his West Point compeers, and his military experience must have proved an asset. Because of these factors, age, intellectual prowess, and prior military service, Poe was considered somewhat of an elder statesman by his classmates. Indeed, a roomate of the winter barracks days reported:

> Poe...though only about twenty years of age, had the appearance of being much older. He had a worn, weary, discontented look, not easily forgotten by those who were intimate with him. Poe was easily fretted by any jest at his expense, and was not a little annoyed by a story that some of the class got up, to the effect that he had procured a cadet's appointment for his son, and the boy having died, the father had substituted himself in his place. Another report current in the corps was that he was the grandson of Benedict Arnold.[23]

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[22] U. S. Military Academy Archives, Cadet Alphabetic Cards.

[23] (Gibson, Thomas W.) *Poe at West Point* (IN: Harper's New Monthly Magazine, vol. 35, June to November 1867, p. 754-756.) Mr Gibson, sworn in with the class of 1834, Poe's class, was sixteen and a half years old when finally dismissed in 1832 after his second court-martial having been convicted of setting fire to a building near the barracks.

It must have been Poe himself who started the Benedict Arnold rumor. In a letter to Allan dated 25 June 1829, he said:

> Since I have been in Baltimore I have learnt something concerning my descent which would have, I am afraid, no very favourable effect if known to the *War* Dept: viz: that I am the grandson of General Benedict Arnold--but this there will be no necessity of telling-----24

The curriculum consisted principally of French and mathematics for Plebes. At the end of his first semester Poe ranked third in French and seventeenth in math among the sixty-seven members of his class.

The daily schedule was indeed a strenuous one with most every hour prescribed. In 1829 *Regulations for the interior police and discipline* were in effect. The strict framework in which each day began is indicative:

> 3. Every cadet on rising in the morning, shall roll up his mattress, with the bed clothes neatly folded in it, put it into the bed-sack, and strap it. He shall hang up his extra clothing, put such articles in the clothes bag as it is intended to contain, clean his candlesticks, and arrange all his effects in the prescribed order.

Among regulations which must have been particularly difficult for Poe to have lived with were these.

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24 Ostrom. *The Letters*, vol. 1, p. 22. This romanticism began a year before Poe arrived at the Academy. Because it is unlikely that anyone at West Point had access to the letter cited, one may assume that Poe was responsible for the addition of this bit of intelligence into the Barracks rumor mill.

5. No Cadet shall keep in his room any novel, poem, or other book, not relating to his studies, without permission from the Superintendent.

LIBRARY

125. Every Saturday, from 2 to 4 P.M. the Librarian shall attend at the Library for the purpose of delivering and receiving books.
126. Cadets shall be allowed to take from the Library, such books only as are calculated to assist them in their class studies; but no Cadet shall draw more than one volume at a time, nor keep any volume longer than one week without special permission.
127. No Cadet shall enter beyond the Librarian's table, or take down any book from its place.[25]

While Poe would have had little time to himself during the summer encampment,[26] he could hardly have been unaware during July and August of the striking beauty of the Mid-Hudson Valley. The panoramas of the river, both north and south, are memorable and may today be described in terms of their grandure if not of their glory. The all-engulfing fogs which shroud the hills in fall and spring still leave their damp chill on those living in the area. It is not beyond speculation that Poe's allusion in his poem "Ulalume--A Ballad" should have its origin in the Hudson Valley fogbanks.

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[25] *Regulations*. 1829, p. (3), 16-17. There is no reason to assume that Poe did not receive permission from the Superintendent to keep non-curricular books in his room. Contemporary Library circulation records contain no entries for books checked out by Poe.

[26] The summer encampment was a field exercise which occurred onthe Plain; the new cadet lived in tents and underwent rigorous military training.

It was hard by the dim lake of Auber,
In the misty mid region of Weir--
It was down by the dank tarn of Auber,
In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir.[27]

The term "Weir," poetically justified by its alliteration in context, its length and sound, may be identified with Professor Robert W. Weir, Head of the Department of Drawing at the Military Academy from June 1833 to July 1876.[28]

Poe's failure at West Point should be viewed in a frank perspective. At the outset Poe was under the misapprehension that he would automatically receive advanced standing because of his previous university and military training. As early as 4 February 1829 he wrote to John Allan,

> You can have no idea of the immense advantages which my present situation in the army would give me in the appointment of a cadet--it would be an unprecedented case in the American army, & having already passed thro the practical part even of the higher partion (*sic*) of the Artillery arm, my cadetship would only be considered as a necessary form which I am positive I could run thro' in 6 months.[29]

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[27] Poe, Edgar Allan, USMA ex-1834. *Poems*. Edited by Killis Campbell. (New York, Russell and Russell, 1962, c 1917) p. 117.

[28] Weir was an outstanding painter of the nineteenth century; his "Landing of the Pilgrims" hangs in the U.S. Capitol rotunda.

[29] Ostram. *The Letters*, vol. i, p. 14.

Although the poet may well have been able to have mastered, and even excelled in, the entire program of academic instruction, the realization that a four-year course would be a requirement even for Sergeant Major Perry must have come to Poe as something less than a pleasant prospect. This fact certainly influenced his decision to leave West Point. One suspects that the gracious personal and family life styles seen at Forts Moultry and Monroe, the colorful, formal ceremonies which mark the red-letter days in a military man's life, and the satisfaction, recognition, and security which accompany significant work, would have had appeal to Poe, having been raised in the house of an American aristocrat. The poet sought all this--and more: free time to court the Muses. The achievement of this goal would be worth an investment of six months of his life. But not an investment of four years.

In July 1830, twins, fathered by John Allan, were born to Mrs Elizabeth Wills. While Poe was almost certainly unaware of this fact, Allan had designated the twins as joint recipients of the remaining one-fifth of this estate which until that time had been undesignated. And on 5 October 1830 John Allan married Miss Louisa Gabriella Patterson of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The wedding occurred in New York City. Poe was neither invited nor was he contacted by Allan, then only fifty miles away. Word of the wedding, however, was soon received.

The knowledge that his foster father had remarried, and that Poe was certainly cut off from any inheritance, coupled with the rude fact that Sergeant Major Perry would have to spend four years at West Point without the freedom of time and mind to write are fundamental considerations when seeking Poe's motivation for leaving the Academy.

In his very long letter to John Allan dated 3 January 1830 *(i.e., 1831)* Poe declares his intention to leave West Point and asks Allan to give his permission.

> You sent me to W. Point l(ike a beggar.)
> The same difficulties are threateni(n)g
> me as before at (Charlottesville)--and

> I must resign.... I have no more to say--except that my future life (which thank God will not endure long) must be passed in indigence and sickness. I have no energy left, nor health. If it was possible, to put up with the fatigues of this place, and the inconveniences which my absolute want of necessaries subject me to, and as I mentioned before it is my intention to resign. For this end it will be necessary that you (as my nominal guardian) endorse me your written permission. It will be useless to refuse me this last request--for I can leave the place without any permission--your refusal would only deprive me of a little pay which is now due as mileage. From the time of writing this I shall neglect my studies and duties at the institution--if I do not receive your answer in 10 days--I will leave the point without--for otherwise I should subject myself to dismission.[30]

Allan endorsed this letter for his own files as follows:

> I received this on the 10th & did not from its conclusion deem it necessary to reply. I make this note on the 13th & can see no good Reason to alter my opinion. I do not think the Boy has one good quality. He may do or act as he pleases, tho' I wd have saved him but on his own terms & conditions

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30 Ostrom. *The Letters*, vol. 1, p. 41-2.

since I cannot believe a word he writes. His letter is the most barefaced one sided statement.[31]

A transcript of the proceedings of a general court-martial which sat at West Point in January 1831, shows that Poe was charged with "Gross neglect of duty" and with "Disobedience of orders." Among other specifications, he neglected to report for parades and roll calls thirteen times between 7 and 27 January and failed to attend church and class two times after having been ordered to do so. The court found him guilty regarding each specification of both charges, and Poe was dismissed from "the services of the United States" as of 6 March 1831.[32]

There is at West Point an apocryphal story that once when orders for a parade uniform were announced as "white belts and gloves under arms," Poe appeared in formation clad in those alone.[33] Fortunately, this tale cannot be disproved, for there is no allusion to the incident in the records.

Poe left West Point on 19 February 1831, anticipating the 6th of March, and in a letter to John Allan written two days later, advised him of the dismissal.

I have been dismissed--when a single line from you would have saved it--The whole academy have interested themselves in my behalf because my

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31 Quinn. *Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 173. The author correctly points out that each cadet in the 1830's received the equivalent of $28.00 a month which does indeed cast suspicion on the verity of Poe's remarks regarding his "absolute want of necessaries."

32 U. S. Military Academy Archives. Post order book no. 5, 1827-38.

33 Reference is made to this bit of local lore in Mark W. Boatner's *Military Customs and Traditions* (New York, David McKay Co., Inc. c 1956), p. 80.

only crime was being *sick*--but it was of no use--I refer you to Col Thayer to the public records, for my standing and reputation for talent--....[34]

One must assume that Thayer knew something of Poe's interest in poetry, both by the above reference and by the fact that the Superintendent permitted a cadet subscription to underwrite publication of Poe's 1831 *Poems*. The money was withheld by the Treasurer of the Academy from the cadets' official accounts, and Poe received a check in the amount of $170.00 dated 23 April 1831 drawn from the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States.

The poet's last personal contact with the Military Academy was the letter he sent the Superintendent from New York City. The letter was written on 10 March 1831. It is pathetic in tone and paints a self-portrait in tones of hapless desolation.

New York
March 10th.1831

Sir

Having no longer any ties which can bind me to my native country--no prospects--nor any friends--I intend by the first opportunity to proceed to Paris with the view of obtaining thro' the interest of the Marquis de La Fayette, an appointment (if possible) in the Polish Army. In the event of the interference of France in behalf of Poland this may easily be effected--at all events it will be my only feasible plan of procedure.

The object of this letter is respectfully

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[34] Ostrom. *The Letters*, vol. 1, p. 43. Poe to Allan, New York, 21 February 1831.

to request that you will give me such assistance as may lie in your power in furtherance of my views.

A certificate of "standing" in my class is all that I have any right to expect.

Anything further--a letter to a friend in Paris--or to the Marquis--would be a kindness which I should never forget.

Most respectfully

Col: S. Thayer
Supt U.S.M.A.

Yr.Obt St

Edgar A. Poe[35]

There is no record to indicate that Thayer replied to Poe's letter.

Finally, in April or May 1831 Mr Elam Bliss, publisher of the *Poems*, had 136 copies delivered to West Point for distribution to those who had underwritten its publication. This was Poe's third book and, as may be seen from the reproduction herein, was dedicated to the U.S. Corps of Cadets.

And so it was that Edgar Poe's association with West Point and with the military was terminated. Basic incompatabilities were recognized, and the dispassionate enforcement of general regulations provided the instrumentality which effected the separation. The Academy went on about its business of training officers for the army, and Poe went on about his, taking the road less traveled by. While he departed the Military Academy, he left West Point somewhat different for his having been there. And both somehow richer for the association.

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[35] From the original in the Poe Collection, U.S. Military Academy Library.

POEMS

BY

EDGAR A. POE.

TOUT LE MONDE A RAISON.—ROCHEFOUCAULT.

SECOND EDITION.

New York:
PUBLISHED BY ELAM BLISS.
1831.

Title page of the West Point copy of Poe's 1831 *Poems*.

TO

THE U. S. CORPS OF CADETS

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

VC-527-66 17 Jan 1966

The dedication to the U. S. Corps of Cadets of Poe's 1831 *Poems*.

II.

THE 1966 CADET SUBSCRIPTION

It was the item described on page sixteen of a 1966 Park-Bernet auction catalog which piqued the interest of the then USMA Special Collections Librarian. The item, offered as the "property of a Baltimore owner," was "The 'West Point Edition' of Poe's 'Poems' in the original binding, in a remarkable state of preservation." Sale item No. 73 was described as

> POE, EDGAR A. Poems. Second Edition. 16mo, original yellowish gray cloth; covers slightly faded with minor defects on spine, lacks end-papers, binding detached, the text and covers stained. New York: Published by Elam Bliss, 1831.[36]

Even though this copy, in its "remarkable state of preservation," was faded, stained, somewhat shaken, had defects, and lacked original endpapers, it was a textually complete copy of a landmark work with unique association value to the Academy. One which the Academy did not own and should.

A memorandum, therefore, was prepared on 13 May, copies of which were sent to appropriate Academy officials. The memorandum noted that the volume was published about two months after Poe had left West Point with

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[36] Park-Bernet Galleries, Inc. *Rare books and manuscripts, maps, art reference*...Public auction Tuesday May 24 at 10:15 a.m. and 2:15 p.m., Wednesday May 25 at 10:15 a.m. Sale number 2447. (New York, Park-Bernet, 1966) page 16.

funds obtained from the members of the Corps of Cadets. The memo also pointed out that the "Book is exceedingly rare and expensive," and that "Bidding will probably open in excess of $2,000; USMA agent should be authorized to bid up to $5,000."[37]

The Cadet First Captain, Norman E. Fretwell of Joplin, Missouri was interested in helping raise money for acquisition of the title, and one alumnus who heard of the project volunteered financial aid. The required five thousand dollars was pledged.

At once the historical significance and the classic irony of the U. S. Corps of Cadets again subscribing to the West Point Edition of Poe's *Poems* became evident. In 1831 one hundred and thirty-five cadets contributed $168.75 to cover the cost of printing about five hundred copies of this book;[38] in 1966 the Corps of Cadets, which numbered 3,023 men, contributed several thousands of dollars for the purchase of a single copy.

On Tuesday 24 May, Cadet David Wessling Britain,III, of Amarillo, Texas, editor of the cadet magazine, *The Pointer*, Mr Egon A. Weiss, Librarian, USMA, and Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Blair, on the staff of the Dean of the Academic Board, traveled the fifty-some miles south to New York for the 10:15 a.m. auction at 980 Madison Avenue. A New York newspaper account of the sale reported it in this manner:

> The librarian had started the auction of catalog item No. 73 at $1,000. Within less than a minute the bidding had

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37 U. S. Military Academy Library. Poe, Edgar Allan manuscript collection, correspondence about.

38 Although the exact size of the 1831 edition is not reported in the literature, it is generally estimated to have been a printing of about 500 copies.

> soared, at $250-a-jump, to above his offer of $5,000. Both he and Britain (*and LTC Blair*) left the galleries before the auction's end.[39]

The Corps had been outbid.

The successful bidder was one Mr John Fleming, a well-known New York rare book dealer. Mr Fleming said afterward that he saw the Academy would be outbid and wanted to assure that the copy remain in the East.

Mr Cassidy's article in the *Daily News* was printed the day after the auction. It carried a picture of Cadet Britain and Mr Weiss examining the volume "...they were outbid on at auction." The story left little doubt that the Corps was less than pleased at having been unsuccessful at the sale.

Then, on the seventh of June the Librarian received a letter from Mr Christian A. Zabriskie, a book collector and long-time benefactor both of the USMA Library and of the West Point Museum. Having indicated that word of the Poe auction had reached him, he said,

> "I believe the Military Academy would like to obtain it (*the 1831 Poems*). If there is anything I could do please call upon me. It is a delicate matter, as I am sure you know."[40]

Mr Zabriskie provided the additional funds necessary to meet the price Fleming had paid at auction; the volume was shipped to West Point, and it was placed on display in the West Point Room adjacent to the Poe Memorial

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[39] Cassidy, Joseph. "Cadets bidding on rare Poe hear 'Nevermore.'" (IN: (New York) Daily News, Wednesday, 25 May 1966) p. 30 .

[40] U. S. Military Academy Library. Poe, Edgar Allan manuscript collection, correspondence about.

Attempts to establish the provenance of the West Point copy have been unsuccessful due to the anonymity of the "Baltimore owner." But we shall always wonder whether or not this volume had once before made the trip up the Hudson from New York to the Military Academy. Because we shall never know, the fabric of the Poe mystique acquires for us another thread across the warp of its variegated weave.

III.

THE 1831 CADET SUBSCRIPTION, SOME NEW FACTS

Responsibility for the preparation and installation in June 1966 of a display featuring the newly acquired 1831 *Poems* provided both the necessity and occasion for researching the details of Poe's West Point experience. In addition to the 10 March 1831 letter the ex-Cadet sent the Superintendent, there had been in the USMA collection a cancelled check made payable to Edgar A. Poe in the amount of $170 drawn on Academy funds. The check is dated 23 April 1831. As Chief of the newly organized Special Collections Division, the writer had often seen this latter piece, and until that time, more interested in the poet's signature on the verso than in the face value of the draft, had never considered that it might have been drawn for any purpose other than separation pay. It became strikingly clear, however, that $170 was far in excess of the pay due Poe when he left the Academy.[41] A search of the USMA Archives Treasurer's Records was undertaken, and there the answer lay.

In the Treasurer's ledger containing the statement of payments, a list of nineteen deductions from cadet accounts is given on the page for March 1831:

Book fund
Equipment fund
Damages of public property
Band fund
Board "William B. Cozzens"
" Amelia Thompson

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41 The U.S. Military Academy Archives Treasurer's Office Cash Book, 1830-49, records on page 8 a check for $36.72 drawn to Poe's favor for settlement of this account. This cancelled check is not among the Academy's Poe Collection.

Washing
Tailor "Jno Smith"
Shoe Maker
Postage R. Alden
Banker Shoe Blacking
Distributing Fuel
Altering Pantaloons Mr. Bucking[m]
Dentist Dr. Arnold
Edgar A. Poe's "Poems"
Cash on account
Balance of cash
Store Keeper
Thos Gimbrede for Portraits[42]

To the right of the above listing the ledger shows the exact amounts of money deducted from each cadet's account for these several expenditures.

The first detail of note contained in this set of data, apparently heretofore unused in Poe research,[43] is that each cadet who subscribed to Poe's *Poems* did so at the rate of $1.25, not at the rate of 75¢ or $2.50 as has been variously reported. Identification of the point of origin of the erroneous reports is much less significant than the fact of its correction to $1.25.

The second detail of note is that the ledger records 135 cadets who subscribed to Poe's volume. At $1.25 each, the total raised by the Corps was $168.75, but the cancelled check in the USMA Poe Collection is for $170.00

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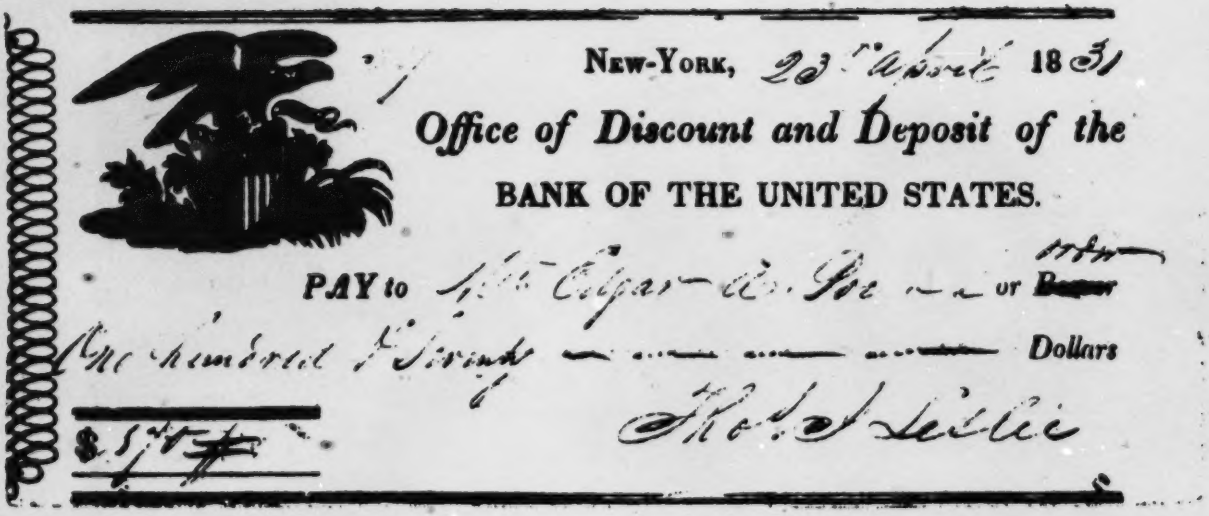
[42] U. S. Military Academy Archives. Treasurer's Records. Statement of payments for March and April 1831.

[43] The USMA Archives staff has pointed out the existence of these records to Major Karl E. Oelke for use in connection with his doctoral dissertation on Poe, in progress at the time of this writing.


NEW-YORK, 23 April 1831

Office of Discount and Deposit of the

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PAY to Mr. Edgar A. Poe or Bearer

One hundred & Seventy Dollars

$ 170

Rd. J. Lecte

The $170 check issued to Poe by the Treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy transmitting Cadet subscription funds for the 1831 *Poems*.

It is evident, then, that someone at the Academy added to the sum the 1831 cadets contributed. Those in a position to have done so, and possibly so inclined, include Sylvanus Thayer, the Superintendent without whose approval the subscription would never have occurred, Captain Ethan Allan Hitchcock, the highly sophisticated and well-read Commandant of Cadets, and perhaps Thomas Leslie, the Treasurer. At this juncture one can only speculate about who added to the cadets' "kitty."

An analysis of the subscription data reveals that in March 1831 the U. S. Corps of Cadets stood at 232 men appointed from 26 states, territories, and the District of Columbia. Assuming that the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, the Mason-Dixon Line, separates North from South, 70% of the 102 southern cadets contributed, and 48% of the 130 northern cadets contributed. Of the 97 non-contributors, 67 were from the North. Of the 135 cadets contributing, 67 were Fourth Classmen (freshmen), 34 were Third Classmen (sophomores), 20 were Second Classmen (juniors), and 14 were First Classmen (seniors).

There is little doubt but that many of the cadets who subscribed were sorely disappointed at, and probably considered themselves duped by, Poe and his *Poems*. It is not difficult to imagine a disgruntled group standing at Gee's Point and sailing the delicate little volume bound in yellowish gray cloth as far out into the Hudson as possible. For Poe had been known in the Corps for his facility at composing satiric verse about the tactical officers, those men whose assignment was--and still is--command of the Corps of Cadets and the development of military and physical fitness. From articles published by contemporaries of Poe one draws the distinct impression that the cadets thought they were buying a volume of verse containing stanzas like those quoted below.

As for Locke, he is all in my eye,
May the d---l right soon for his soul call.
He never was known to lie --
In bed at reveille roll-call.

John Locke was a notable name;
Joe Locke is a greater: in short
The former was well known to fame,
But the latter's well known "to report."[44]

A listing of the men who contributed to the volume follows and forms the final portion of this *Bulletin*.

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[44] As quoted in Woodberry, George E. *The Life of Edgar Allan Poe...* (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909) p. 374. Lieutenant Joseph Lorenzo Locke, USMA 1828, was assigned to the Department of Tactics from 1828-1831. "To report" alludes to the reporting of cadets for infringements of regulations.

IV.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENT FOR MARCH & APRIL 1831. U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

ARCHIVES, TREASURER'S RECORDS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO E. A. POE'S POEMS

AMOUNT	*NAME OF CADET*	*APPT FROM*	*CLASS IN MAR. 1831*	*GRADUATED*	*CULLUM NO.*	*DAB*
$1.25	Adams, Julius Walker	Conn	4	x-1834		
0	Alden, Bradford Ripley	NY	1	1831	653	
0	Allen, James	NC	1	1831	631	
0	Allen, John Howard	NY	3	1833	725	
$1.25	Allen, Robert	Md	4	1836	874	
$1.25	Alvord, Benjamin	Vt	3	1833	738	X
0	Ammen, Jacob	Ohio	1	1831	640	
$1.25	Anderson, James Willoughby	Va	3	1833	741	

$1.25	Archer, Robert Harris	Md	2	1832	694	
$1.25	Arden, Thomas Boyle	NY	4	1835	834	
0	Bailey, Jacob Whitman	RI	2	1832	666	X
0	Balch, Lewis W.P.	Md	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Barbour, Philip Nordbourne	Ky	3	1834	777	
0	Barnard, John Gross	Mass	3	1833	708	X
$1.25	Barnwell, Thomas Osborne	SC	4	1834	772	
$1.25	Battey, Alfred M.	Ga	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Beach, John	NH	2	1832	699	
$1.25	Blake, Jacob Edmund	Pa	3	1833	731	
0	Bliss, William Wallace Smith	NH	3	1833	715	
$1.25	Bomford, James Voty	DC	2	1832	695	
0	Bonner, William Green	Ga	2	x-1832		

0	Bowman, James Monroe	Pa	2	1832	704
0	Brackett, John Ely	NY	2	1832	677
$1.25	Brent, Thomas Lee	Va	4	1835	840
0	Britton, Forbes	Va	4	1834	782
$1.25	Brown, Jacob	NY	2	1832	688
$1.25	Brumby, Arnoldus Vanderhorst	NC	4	1835	792
0	Brush, Alfred	Mich	2	1832	680
0	Bryan, Goode	Ga	3	1834	774
$1.25	Burgwin, Henry K.	NC	3	x-1832	
$1.25	Burnett, Isaac R. D.	Ind	2	1833	730
0	Burnett, Ward Benjamin	Pa	2	1832	678
$1.25	Burton, Robert A.	NC	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Bush, Charles Green	Mass	3	x-1832	

0	Caldwell, John Watson	Ohio	3	x-1833		
$1.25	Campbell, John Calhoun	Pa	3	x-1832		
0	Capron, Erastus A.	NY	3	1833	716	
0	Carpenter, William Marburg	La	3	x-1833 Resg 30 Je 31		
0	Cass, George Washington	Ohio	2	1832	665	X
$1.25	Center, John P.	Mass	3	1833	736	
0	Chadwick, Joseph March	NH	3	x-1833 Resg 30 Ap 31		
0	Chalmers, Charles Bainbridge	DC	3	1834	761	
$1.25	Chapman, William	Md	1	1831	643	
$1.25	Clay, Henry	Ky	1	1831	630	
0	Cobb, Joshua	Ky	2	x-1832		

$1.25	Coburn, Joseph Leander	Vt	4	1834	775	
$1.25	Cocke, Philip St. George	Va	2	1832	667	X
0	Conrad, John, Jr.	Pa	1	1831	661	
$1.25	Cooper, James Farlie	Pa	4	1834	766	
0	Covington, Erasmus F.	Ky	1	1831	651	
$1.25	Crane, William Croes	NJ	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Crittenden, George Bibb	Ky	2	1832	687	
$1.25	Crook, Jesse Williams	SC	4	x-1834		
0	Cullum, George Washington	Pa	3	1833	709	X
$1.25	Curtis, Samuel Ryan	Ohio	1	1831	655	X
$1.25	Davis, James Charles	NY	3	x-1833		
$1.25	Davis, James Lucius	Va	3	1833	722	
$1.25	De Forest, William Henry	NY	4	1835	820	

$1.25	Deas, Edward	SC	2	1832	676	
$1.25	Dewey, William	Ind	3	x-1833		
0	Dimon, George D.	Conn	2	1833	729	
0	Dix, Roger Sherman	NH	2	1832	693	
$1.25	Drayton, William S.	SC	3	x-1833		
$1.25	Du Bose, Benjamin E.	SC	3	1833	745	
$1.25	Du Pont, Henry	Del	3	1833	727	
$1.25	Duncan, James	NY	4	1834	755	
0	Eastman, Elbridge Gerry	NH	1	1831	645	
0	Edwards, Albert Gallatin	Ill	2	1832	706	
$1.25	Elliott, Edward	NY	4	x-1833		
0	Emory, William Hemsley	Md	1	1831	642	X
$1.25	Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert	Va	2	1832	664	X

0	Ewing, James Josiah	NJ	4	x-1833	
0	Fain, Richard Gammon	Tenn	2	1832	681
0	Featherstonehaugh, George William	NY	4	x-1834 Disch 17 Ap 31	
0	Field, George P	NY	4	1834	768
$1.25	Fontaine, Edward S.	Va	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Freeman, William Grigsby	Va	4	1834	764
$1.25	Fry, Cary Harrison	Ky	4	1834	769
$1.25	Fuller, Charles Alexander	Mass	4	1834	759
0	Garrett, Isaiah	Mo	3	1833	717
0	Gatlin, Richard Caswell	NC	2	1832	696
$1.25	Gibson, Thomas W.	Ind	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Graham, John	NY	4	1834	783

0	Gregory, Leroy	Ind	2	x-1832	
$1.25	Griffin, George Hancock	Va	2	1832	698
$1.25	Hale, David Emerson	NH	3	1833	719
$1.25	Hall, James	Pa	4	x-1834	
0	Hardin, James P.	Ky	2	1833	691
$1.25	Harris, Arnold	NY	3	1834	778
0	Harris, David Bullock	Va	3	1833	713
$1.25	Harrison, Joseph P.	Ala	3	1833	746
0	Harvey, John Gailard	NC	1	1831	659
$1.25	Hawkins, James Garrard	Ky	3	x-1832	
$1.25	Henderson, John Eaton	Tenn	4	1834	762
0	Hill, Thomas McCobb	Me	2	1832	692

0	Hobart, John Henry	Pa	3	x-1833 Resg 30 Ap 31	
$1.25	Holley, George W.	Conn	3	x-1833	
0	Hopper, John Locke	Mass	3	1833	732
0	Howe, Francis H.	Conn	3	x-1833	
$1.25	Howell, Lewis	Pa	2	1832	673
0	Humphreys, Andrew Atkinson	Pa	1	1831	641 X
$1.25	Hunt, Sylvester Larned	DC	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Hunter, Nathaniel Wyche	Ga	3	1833	749
0	Huntoon, Ransom	NH	4	x-1834	
0	Jarrett, Phaon	Pa	3	x-1832	
$1.25	Johns, Thomas H.	DC	3	1833	744
$1.25	Johnson, John E.	Va	4	x-1834	

$1.25	Johnston, Abraham Robinson	Ohio	4	1835	813	
0	Jones, Llewellyn	NY	2	x-1832 Resg 30 Ap 31		
0	Kello, William Overton	Va	2	1832	700	
$1.25	Ketchum, William Scott	Conn	4	1834	781	
0	Keyes, Erasmus Darwin	Me	2	1832	671	X
$1.25	Kibby, Epaphras	Ohio	4	1834	756	
$1.25	King, Rufus	NY	3	1833	710	X
0	Kingsbury, Gaines Pease	Ohio	2	1833	702	
0	*Larned, Charles H.	RI	1	1831	644	
0	Lea, Albert Miller	Tenn	1	1831	633	
$1.25	Lee, John Fitzgerald	Va	4	1834	758	
0	Lee, Roswell Walter	Mass	3	1833	714	

* Name changed to Larnard, Charles H.

$1.25	Loughborough, Harrison	Ky	4	1834	752
$1.25	Lutterloh, Charles	NC	4	x-1834	
0	Macbride, Daniel	Pa	3	x-1833	
$1.25	Macomb, John Navarre	NY	2	1832	675
$1.25	Magruder, Allen B.	Va	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Marcy, Randolph Barnes	Mass	2	1832	690
0	Marshall, Humphrey	Ky	2	1832	703
$1.25	Mc Clure, James	Pa	3	1833	742
$1.25	Mc Crabb, John W.	Tenn	3	1833	734
0	Mc Duffee, Franklin	NH	2	1832	672
0	Mc Kavett, Henry	NY	3	1834	773
0	Mc Kean, Thomas Jefferson	Pa	1	1831	647
$1.25	Mc Nair, Alexander W.	Mo	4	x-1834	

0	Miller, John Henry	Pa	3	1833	718	
0	Miller, Morris Smith	NY	4	1834	763	
0	Miller, Samuel H.	NY	1	1831	638	
$1.25	Mills, William Kilby	Mass	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Minor, Henry, Jr.	Ala	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Mitchell, Alexander M.	NC	4	1835	818	
$1.25	Montgomery, Alexander	Pa	4	1834	785	
$1.25	Morris, Thomas Armstrong	Ind	4	1834	753	X
0	Mudge, Robert Richard	Mass	3	1833	720	
0	Myers, Abraham Charles	SC	3	1833	738	X
0	Naglee, Henry M.	Pa	4	1835	808	
$1.25	Norris, H. Ariel	NY	3	x-1833		
$1.25	Northrop, Lucius Ballinger	SC	1	1831	650	X

0	Norton, William Augustus	NY	1	1831	635	
$1.25	Ogden, Edmund Augustus	NY	1	1831	649	
0	Ogden, Francis N.	La	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Olivier, Charles N.	La	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Park, Roswell	NY	1	1831	629	X
$1.25	Parker, William A.	NH	4	x-1834		
0	Paul, Gabriel Rene	Mo	3	1834	767	
$1.25	Pegram, George Herbert	Va	3	1833	737	
0	Pettes, William Henry	Vt	2	1832	684	
$1.25	Peyton, Richard H.	Va	1	1831	634	
$1.25	Plummer, Samuel Moses	Me	4	1835	817	
0	Poe, Edgar A.	Va		x-1834 Dism 6 Mar 31		X

$1.25	Pope, Curran	Ky	4	1834	760	
0	Prentiss, Henry Epaminondas	Me	1	1831	632	
$1.25	Price, William Harrison	Pa	4	1834	784	
$1.25	Primm, James	Ill	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Reed, James G.	Pa	4	1834	776	
0	Reid, John Chester	NY	3	1833	743	
0	Reid, William S.	Va	4	x-1834 Resg 31 Mar 31		
$1.25	Ridgely, Randolph	Md	4	1837	932	
$1.25	Ridgely, Samuel Chase	Md	1	1831	637	
$1.25	Riggs, Joel	Ala	3	1833	733	
0	Ringgold, George Hay	Md	3	1833	739	
$1.25	Roberts, Benjamin Stone	Vt	4	1835	838	X

$1.25	Robinson, Edwin W.	DC	4	x-1834		
$1.25	Robinson, Eustace	Va	4	1834	780	
$1.25	Ruggles, Daniel	Mass	3	1833	740	
$1.25	Sanders, John	Fla	4	1834	751	
0	Seaton, Augustine Fenton	DC	2	1833	748	
0	Schriver, Edmund	Pa	3	1833	723	X
$1.25	Scott, Henry Lee	NC	3	1833	747	
$1.25	Scott, John M.	Ky	4	1834	826	
$1.25	Scott, Moses	NJ	1	1831	646	
$1.25	Shelvy, David	Tenn	4	x-1834 Resg 15 Jul 31		
0	Shiras, Alexander Eakin	NJ	3	1833	726	
$1.25	Sidell, William Henry	NY	3	1833	712	X
0	Sill, Henry G.	Conn	2	1832	668	

0	Simmons, Seneca Galusha	Vt	4	1834	771	
$1.25	Simpson, James Hervey	NJ	2	1832	679	X
0	Sitgreaves, Lorenzo	Pa	2	1832	686	
$1.25	Smith, Francis Henny	Va	3	1833	711	X
0	Smith, Frederic Augustus	Mass	3	1833	707	
$1.25	Smith, Larkin	Va	4	1835	832	
$1.25	Smith, Richard Somers	Pa	3	1834	779	X
$1.25	Smith, Robert Percy	Miss	2	1832	663	
$1.25	*Smith, William	NY	4	1834	750	
$1.25	Southall, Joshua J. B.	NC	4	x-1834 Resg 30 Je 31		
$1.25	Stockton, Thomas Jr.	Del	1	1831	654	

* Name changed to Fraser, William Davidson

$1.25	Stockton, William Telfair	Pa	4	1834	757
$1.25	Storer, William H.	NY	2	1832	697
$1.25	Suffern, Edward	NJ	4	x-1834	
0	Swartwout, Henry	NY	2	1832	701
0	Talcott, George Henry	NY	1	1831	639
$1.25	Teal, Timothy H.	NY	4	x-1834	
0	Thomas, John Addison	Tenn	3	1833	721
$1.25	Thompson, Philip Roots	Ga	4	1835	821
0	Thomson, Milton T.	Ky	2	x-1832 Resg 31 May 31	
$1.25	Tilghman, Tench	Md	2	1832	683
$1.25	Turner, George W.	Va	1	1831	636
$1.25	Turner, Henry Smith	Va	4	1834	770

0	Ury, Ashbury	Tenn	2	1832	705	
0	Van Cleve, Horatio Philips	NJ	1	1831	652	
$1.25	Van Rensellaer, Henry	NY	1	1831	648	
0	Vance, Joseph C.	Ohio	2	1832	669	
$1.25	Waddell, Pemberton	Pa	2	x-1832		
$1.25	Walbach, Louis A. de Barth	NH	4	1832	765	
$1.25	*Walker, James	Ohio	3	x-1832		X
0	Wall, William	Pa	2	1832	674	
$1.25	Waller, Henry	Ky	3	1833	724	
0	Ward, George Washington	Mass	2	1832	662	
0	Watson, George	Me	2	1832	670	

* Name changed to Fannin, James W.

$1.25	Wells, James Mayo	DC	4	1835	824
0	Wessells, Henry Walton	Conn	3	1833	735
0	Whiting, Daniel Powers	NY	2	1832	689
0	Whittlesey, Charles	Ohio	1	1831	660
$1.25	Wilkinson, Frederick	NY	1	1831	658
$1.25	Wilkinson, Theophilus F. J.	Ala	2	1832	685
$1.25	Williams, James Seymour	Ga	1	1831	656
$1.25	Williamson, John Cara	NY	4	x-1834 Resg 30 Je 31	
$1.25	Williamson, Thomas H.	Va	4	x-1833	
0	Wimbish, John	Va	4	x-1834	
$1.25	Wingfield, Junius	Ga	4	x-1834	
0	Wood, Charles E. D.	RI	4	x-1834 Resg May 31	

0	Wood, Ingham, Jr.	Pa	1	1831	657	
$1.25	Wyse, Francis Octavus	Md	4	1837	933	
$1.25	Yoakum, Henderson K.	Tenn	2	1832	682	X